

THE MANX THING.

A correspondent of the Fall Mail Gazette gives the following account of a curious ancient ceremony in the Isle of Man—
Few Englishmen know that, within six hours sail from the port of Liverpool, the ancient custom of the Ruler, his Council, and the Commons meeting together in the open air to proclaim the law to the people standing around is still maintained.

are in the Jernyn Street Museum. The silver rings and the Eastern beads point to a date not so far back as the bronze age, but a time when the Pagan Vikings barred the shores of the Mediterranean, and returned laden with the spoils of the South. A second tumult, thirty yards to the west, has been cut through by a road, and in the section the stone chamber within is admirably shown, the capstone still resting on the tabular masses of rock which compose the sides. A third tumult, about half a mile off, was explored about ten years ago, and gave occasion to a very remarkable instance of superstition. The disturbance of the human skeletons in it was considered very unlucky, and to avert the evil consequences of the act, the farmer on whose land the tumultus stood actually burnt a heifer. This certainly must be the last case of a burnt sacrifice being offered in Britain. To this feeling the remarkable preservation of the Manx tumult is due, and I heartily wish a similar superstition had prevented the ruthless destruction of the like monuments in England. The Tynwald-mound itself is probably, like its fellows, a tumultus over the grave of some Teutonic chief. Certainly no more fitting place could be found for a thing than that which is surrounded by the tombs of those heroes who established civil freedom in Europe. I would advise Mr. Ferguson to inquire whether these tumults cannot be connected with the conquest of the island by Harald the Fairhaired.

beaten in a foot race. Between the hosts in the trot, a green-looking countryman proposed to have a little run. "His fair fan," Butterfield and a number of others instantly jumped at the proposition, and prepared for the encounter. The countryman stood looking at the preparations, and when completed, stepped forward and started the crowd by saying, in a strong nasal tone, "I sww, I b'lieve I'll put my foot in this little gallop myself." The announcement that the Yankee intended to run with Butterfield created considerable amusement, and when he started that he would beat his favorite for a few dollars, was the occasion of still more fun. The Yankee meant business, however, and pulling out his wallet, covered all the bets that were offered, and even offered odds on himself. The bets being all made, and the rest of the runners ready, our hero prepared himself for the contest. Divesting himself of his linen coat, boiled shirt, and woollen pants, also his shoes and stockings, he stood revealed, dressed in nice silk tights, spiked English racing shoes, and a handsomely embroidered jacket, and announced himself ready "for the fray." The match commenced, and the rascals say that they had caught a Tartar. The way he got away from the poor fellows was a caution, winning the three heats and all their spare money, some \$350. By way of soothing their wounded feelings, he informed them that his name was J. W. Cozad, well-known as the champion runner of the United States. The inhabitants of that way don't want to run any more races.—Abing Journal.

How CHINESE GET TO AMERICA.—It may be interesting to those who are not posted to know how John Chinamen get here. It is to be understood, first of all, that the Chinese who come to America are all poor men. An indigent Chinaman goes to the office of his native village or the precinct of the city in which he resides, and proposes to mortgage himself and his family for money with which to come to America, where he expects to find fortune, clear up his affairs, and live thenceforward in peace, comfort, and prosperity. It often happens, however, that the Chinaman does not return at the expiration of a certain time for which the mortgage runs, and then the harpies and money-lenders, into whose hands the business has fallen by this time, pounce upon the poor Chinaman's family and sell them into slavery without the least compunction of conscience. Under such circumstances do most of the Chinese who land upon our shores come. It is not at all to be wondered at that they do not bring their families; that they do not settle permanently; that this tide of emigration is like none other, in its wonderful ebb and flow, that the world ever saw.

HEAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
TRUSTEES SALE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest, will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock noon, by
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, blast mills, ore rights, and stationary engines, steam power, and other things, every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said company to us by the said mortgage, viz:—
About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—
The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.
One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel casting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forges, and other power machinery, cast-iron works, foundry and machine shop, oil forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables, and other buildings, with stationary engines, machinery, and fixtures.
Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Mifflin township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.
Also, the property known as the Weeks Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2522 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cannon and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.
Also, about 17,400 acres of uninclosed lands, in Mifflin county.
Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Mifflin township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.
Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, mill, stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.
Also, the property known as the Moore Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.
Also, about 17,900 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved. Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.
The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to \$500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—
\$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck. The balance to be paid in cash upon the expiration of the deed to the purchaser as follows:—
The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz:—
The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 138 acres, 144 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—
Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Bart, north 53 degrees east, 192 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44 1/2 degrees west, 202 3-10 perches to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46 1/2 degrees west 102 1-10 perches to stone; thence south 44 1/2 degrees east, 189 2-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.
Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44 1/2 degrees west, 67 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45 1/2 degrees west, 79 6-10 perches to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, north 42 1/2 degrees east, 66 8-10 perches to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gleason Yoder, north 64 1/2 degrees east, 31 1-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.
The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$11,783.34, upon \$3800 of which interest is due on April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.
Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—
All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—
Beginning at a chestnut, corner of lands of Philip Martin, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 19 1/2 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Nigler, south 51 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Robert Townsend's heirs, south 41 degrees east, 91 perches to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonald, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 69 degrees east, 95 1/2 perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martin, north 70 1/2 degrees east, 99 1/2 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.
This property is charged with a mortgage given to secure bonds for \$1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 5, 1868.
Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.
The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 25, 1868.
The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—
Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.
This property is charged with a mortgage given to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 25, 1868.
The sale of the Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a full and complete list of the denominations of the Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On 25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 "..... 3 "
" 500 "..... 4 "
" 1000 "..... 5 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 8, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the sixth day of September, 1870, for setting "Orange" Orange plants around the following-named National Cemeteries, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging, viz:—
Richmond National Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
Fredericksburg " " Fredericksburg, Va.
Culpepper " " Culpepper, Va.
Winchester " " Winchester, Va.
Staunton " " Staunton, Va.
Danville " " Danville, Va.
Poplar Grove " " Poplar Grove, Va.
City Point " " City Point, Va.
Seven Pines " " Seven Pines, Va.
Cold Harbor " " Cold Harbor, Va.
Glendale " " Glendale, Va.
Fort Harrison " " Fort Harrison, Va.
Hampton " " Hampton, Va.
Yorktown " " Yorktown, Va.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.
The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.
Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.
Bidders are required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of three years, as they may happen to fall during that time.
HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third District, Department of the Army,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1870.
NOTICE—PAYING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paying of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 3, 1870, is authorized to accept and award the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania Avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street west.
The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard. The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of five thousand (5,000) square yards.
All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. M. HILBET, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Artillery, U. S. Capitol, WASHINGTON, D. C.
JULY 29, 1870.
ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and being exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectively offer their services to the public as fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with dispatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forging of all size and kind, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above mentioned trades, and access to the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy loads.
JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN F. LEVY,
615 1/2 BEACH AND FALMOUTH STREETS.
GILBERT TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILKIEHT STREETS.
Office and Warehouse,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.
FURNACES.
Established in 1835.
Invariably the greatest success over all competition wherever and whenever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and laxesthose in this line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION.
THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS.
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 106 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chestnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of the Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
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A GOOD OOD.—A new race-course in Oneida county was completed the other day, and was christened by a trotting match. The event, of course, drew an immense crowd of rustics, among whom was a somewhat celebrated runner from Richfield Springs, named Butterfield, who boasted of never having been

beaten in a foot race. Between the hosts in the trot, a green-looking countryman proposed to have a little run. "His fair fan," Butterfield and a number of others instantly jumped at the proposition, and prepared for the encounter. The countryman stood looking at the preparations, and when completed, stepped forward and started the crowd by saying, in a strong nasal tone, "I sww, I b'lieve I'll put my foot in this little gallop myself." The announcement that the Yankee intended to run with Butterfield created considerable amusement, and when he started that he would beat his favorite for a few dollars, was the occasion of still more fun. The Yankee meant business, however, and pulling out his wallet, covered all the bets that were offered, and even offered odds on himself. The bets being all made, and the rest of the runners ready, our hero prepared himself for the contest. Divesting himself of his linen coat, boiled shirt, and woollen pants, also his shoes and stockings, he stood revealed, dressed in nice silk tights, spiked English racing shoes, and a handsomely embroidered jacket, and announced himself ready "for the fray." The match commenced, and the rascals say that they had caught a Tartar. The way he got away from the poor fellows was a caution, winning the three heats and all their spare money, some \$350. By way of soothing their wounded feelings, he informed them that his name was J. W. Cozad, well-known as the champion runner of the United States. The inhabitants of that way don't want to run any more races.—Abing Journal.

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One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel casting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forges, and other power machinery, cast-iron works, foundry and machine shop, oil forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables, and other buildings, with stationary engines, machinery, and fixtures.
Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Mifflin township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.
Also, the property known as the Weeks Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2522 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cannon and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.
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Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Mifflin township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.
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\$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck. The balance to be paid in cash upon the expiration of the deed to the purchaser as follows:—
The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz:—
The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 138 acres, 144 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—
Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Bart, north 53 degrees east, 192 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44 1/2 degrees west, 202 3-10 perches to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46 1/2 degrees west 102 1-10 perches to stone; thence south 44 1/2 degrees east, 189 2-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.
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Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—
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City Point " " City Point, Va.
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HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third District, Department of the Army,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1870.
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The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paying of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 3, 1870, is authorized to accept and award the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania Avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street west.
The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard. The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of five thousand (5,000) square yards.
All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. M. HILBET, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Artillery, U. S. Capitol, WASHINGTON, D. C.
JULY 29, 1870.
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